

## QUAY'S ENEMIES ANGRY AT MAGEE.

Say the Senator Is Beaten,  
and Cannot Even Name  
His Successor.

HIS LAWYERS ARE BUSY.

Supreme Court to Take Action  
in the Criminal Charges  
Against Him To-day.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—The leaders of the anti-Quay campaign now feel assured of the Senator's defeat for re-election. They even deny his ability to name his successor. They are angry at Magee.

General Reeder was in town to-day and called upon Senator Quay. Reeder has Quay's promise that he will again be Secretary of the Commonwealth, but it is expected "contingencies" are likely to disturb this part of the programme.

The Senator unexpectedly appeared in town this morning. He went to the apartments at the Stratford which have been reserved for him until after the cases growing out of the alleged misuse of State money deposited in the People's Bank are decided. He had another long conference with his attorneys, Shapley & Shields, over the criminal charges in the case against the Senator, his son, Richard R. Quay, and former State Treasurer Haywood.

The attorneys to-day repeated their denial that there is any intention to take the matter out of the Supreme Court by a withdrawal of the application for a writ of certiorari. They say the application was made in good faith and with no intention of delaying the trial. Lawyers Shields says they will press the case in the Supreme Court to-morrow. He said he was not positive that arguments would be heard. The court may give its decision in the original application of Senator Quay and his co-defendants. So much depends upon the decision of the Supreme Court, and so much interest is evinced in the cases that it is certain the court room will be packed with spectators.

It could not be learned positively to-night whether or not the arguments would be heard to-morrow. The prevailing opinion among those interested in the case, however, is that the court will either hand down its decision to-morrow or fix a day for hearing arguments.

### FIRST EPISCOPAL

#### BISHOP OF BRAZIL.

Rev. Lucien L. Kinsolving, Consecrated in St. Bartholomew's Church in This City by Twelve Bishops.

The Rev. Lucien L. Kinsolving, for seven years in charge of the missions of the Episcopal Church in Brazil, was consecrated the first Bishop of Brazil in St. Bartholomew's Church, Forty-third street and Madison avenue, yesterday, by twelve bishops.

The church was well filled with people. The services opened with a procession, led by the supplied choir of St. Bartholomew's, singing "O Zion, Haste, Thy Mission High Fulfilling." After them followed about thirty missionaries, who had come from Brazil, the clergy from the immediate neighborhood and the bishops. Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, the oldest Bishop in the House of Bishops, was consecrated; Bishops Potter, of New York and Lawrence, of Massachusetts, co-consecrated. Bishops Doane, of Albany, and McKelvey, of Rhode Island, epistoler, and Bishop Talbot, of Central Pennsylvania, kospeller. The assisting bishops were Bishops Scarborough, of New Jersey; Wells, of Spokane, of Alaska; Western New York; Fenwick, of Richmond, Va., and Jaggard, of Southern Ohio. Bishop George Herbert Kinsolving, of Texas, an older brother of the new Bishop, preached. The Rev. Arthur Kinsolving, of Christ Church, Brooklyn, another brother and the Rev. J. G. Allen, missionary in Palotus, Brazil, were attendants on the Bishop designate.

### PRAYED IN JAIL FOR THE SON THEY WERE BURYING.

Arrested on Eve of Funeral on Complaint of Wife, Who Charged Him with Non-Support.

In an undertaker's shop in Williamsburg Philip Hoefner stood on Thursday afternoon waiting for the body of his son John, who had died of consumption in Hudson Street Hospital.

There entered a policeman with a warrant for his arrest. His second wife had charged him with desertion and non-support. The policeman had been searching for him for some time. His wife was dead ten years.

Hoefner did not think the second woman was his legal wife, he having heard that she had not been divorced from her former husband. Thereafter he left her and went to live at No. 37 Gerry street, Williamsburg. Hoefner was arraigned in the Essex Street Court yesterday, and his trial was adjourned. Being unable to furnish \$300 bail he was locked up. In spite of his pleading to be allowed to go to his son's funeral, Mrs. Hoefner accompanied her stepson's body to its grave and defrayed the expenses of the funeral, while Hoefner remained in his cell and prayed for the repose of his dead son's soul.

### THIRTY RESCUED AT A FIRE.

Heroic Work of Firemen at a Tenement Blaze Saves Many Lives.

In a fire which started in the four-story tenement, No. 226 East Ninety-seventh street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, nearly all the tenants, numbering about thirty, were taken down on ladders by the firemen.

The fire was discovered by Mrs. Henry Reinhardt, who lived with her husband and family on the second floor. Her screams from a window brought the police, and an alarm was turned in. The police attempted to enter the house, but were forced back by the smoke. They then ran through the burning house and got into the burning tenement through the scuttles. Six families lived in the tenement, and all, panic-stricken, ran to the front of the house. Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, was quickly on the scene, and ladders were thrown against the building. Captain Collaglin, of Engine Company No. 53, and two of his men, Carey and Biantree, ascended the latter and conducted the panic-stricken tenants to safety. A few of them, who lived on the lower floors, got out by the stairway. The blaze was soon extinguished.

### WONT WORK WITH NEGROES.

Italians Imported by Mine Owners to Replace Strikers Back Out.

Pana, Ill., Jan. 6.—Eighteen Italians arrived by rail from Chicago to work in the Pana mines, the operators apparently being dissatisfied with the negroes brought from Alabama.

The Italians, on learning of the strike, refused to work with the negroes. The miners' union and others are making up a purse to return the Italians to Chicago.

## WHEN DEPEW GOES TO THE SENATE.



### UNCLE SAM:

What do I see, I'd like to know:  
A regular Punch-and-Judy show?  
Well, what's the Senate coming to? Pray tell me, if you please!  
It used to be a serious crowd,  
No caps and bells, no laughter loud,  
No vaudeville continuous, no jesters such as these!

### REFRAIN BY THE NEW SENATOR:

Why does a chicken cross the road?  
Ha ha, ho, ha, ha, ho, ha, ho!  
You never could guess the answer  
If for several weeks you tried.  
A chicken goes across the road  
To get on the other side!

(Falls on the floor in his mirth, and all his bells jingle, while Uncle Sam goes out and sits on the Capitol steps in despair.)

### UNCLE SAM:

There must be some mistake, I guess,  
They've sent you to the wrong address.  
I am not after funny toys, comedians are banned!  
I am not buying jokes, by jings!  
What do you know of sober things?  
What are your gifts of statesmanship? Come, answer, I demand!

### REFRAIN BY THE NEW SENATOR:

When is a door not a door? Oh!  
Ha ha, ho, ha, ha, ho, ha, ho!  
You'll never find the answer,  
Though you seek it near and far!  
A door is not a door, oh!  
When that same door's a-jar!

PAUL WEST.

## SENATE WILL KNOW ALL ABOUT TREATY.

Calls Upon the President for  
His Instructions to the  
Commissioners.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Immediately after the Senate convened to-day the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hoar, calling on the President for information as to the instructions of the Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Paris, together with all correspondence and reports relating to their work, was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Davis, one of the Commissioners, desired that it be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

"I object to such a reference," said Mr. Hoar. "It seems to me that the Senate ought to have the information called for by the resolution. If in the judgment of the President it would be proper to communicate it, I hope the motion will be defeated."

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, asked Mr. Davis why the resolution should be referred to the committee.

"Because," replied Mr. Davis, "of its relation to matters pending before that committee."

Mr. Davis then moved a secret session, and the Senate complied.

Mr. Hoar spoke briefly in support of his resolution, and the Senate agreed to it without a division. None of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations were thrown against the building. Captain Collaglin, of Engine Company No. 53, and two of his men, Carey and Biantree, ascended the latter and conducted the panic-stricken tenants to safety. A few of them, who lived on the lower floors, got out by the stairway. The blaze was soon extinguished.

### MR. CAFFERY SPEAKS AGAINST EXPANSION.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, spoke in the Senate to-day in support of Senator Vest's anti-expansion resolution. His speech was largely to that of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who maintained the constitutionality of expansion.

Mr. Caffery reviewed the constitutional arguments of the anti-expansionists, and said that the following out of Senator Platt's theory would result in a Congressional despatch.

He was convinced, he said in conclusion, that no permanent way of the white man in the United States could be maintained.

## REVOLT AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE.

The Republicans, Eager for  
Spoils, Cut Out the  
Appropriations.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The Republican spokesmen in the House combined their forces to-day and made a determined attack upon the Civil Service law, the Civil Service Commission and the policy of President McKinley in keeping the pie-hunters of his party away from the Langner table.

Led by Congressman Charles Grosvenor, of Ohio, they fought the item in the Legislative Appropriation bill allowing \$90,000 to defray the expenses of the Civil Service Commission and in committee of the whole defeated it. Sixty-seven Republicans out of 128 members present voted to strike out the appropriation.

Three strong reasons actuated the party leaders, Grosvenor, of Ohio; Evans, of Kentucky; Linney, of North Carolina, and Hepburn, of Iowa, in their fight to-day.

They wanted to show and succeeded in showing the country that they were not in accord with the White House in sustaining Cleveland's blanket orders in the last hours of his term extending the Civil Service act to 41,000 offices.

Second, they demonstrated the fact that under present rules and the present Speaker of the House, a majority of the Republican members are utterly powerless to force a fair test of strength on any legislation which does not meet their approval.

Third, they wanted, by a show of strength, to induce the President to issue the long-delayed civil service order which will give the Republicans more than 5,000 places now held under the civil service law.

The real test of strength will come when the bill is voted on in the House. The striking Republicans assert their belief in their ability to win, and for this purpose are organizing their forces.

Mr. Grosvenor gave away a party secret in his speech when he showed that in the early days of the present Congress one hundred members of the House made a solemn compact to force repeal of the entire civil service law, but had been defeated by the Reed rules, which prevented a fair test of strength on any measure which was not stamped "O. K." by the Speaker.

Mr. Grosvenor also made a savage attack upon the Civil Service Commission for holding the Government Printing Office under civil service rules, contrary, as he viewed, to the law.

"Any other body of men committing such a crime," vehemently asseverated the Ohio

statesman, "would long since have been indicted."

"It is not the fault of the Civil Service Commission that the Government printing office is under the civil service law," retorted Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, a defender of the commission. "The office was put under civil service by Mr. Cleveland and is held there by President McKinley. If any man should be indicted for this act it is William McKinley, present occupant of the White House."

Representative Linney, of North Carolina, a Republican who candidly avowed that he is a "spoilsman" and wants all the offices he can get for his Tarheel constituents, declared that repeal of the civil service law would lop off a cancer from the body politic. The commission, he said, was "functus officio." It had no work to do. Already it had examined and passed fully 80,000 more persons than could be appointed to office for years to come.

On the Democratic side there was no effort made to head off the revolt in Republican ranks, but when the bill is put on its passage few Democrats will vote to cut off the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission.

### Somebody's Mother Dead.

After having braved the storms and vicissitudes of life for within two years of the century mark, Mrs. Ellen Kane passed away in the City Hospital, Newark, without a relative or friend near. She had been a wanderer for years. She remembered that she once had a husband, but never knew what became of him. She also remembered that she had a son, John, who, she believed, lived somewhere in Pennsylvania. Her friends claim the body if he will be buried in Potter's Field.

### False Report About Eno Estate.

It is a morning newspaper yesterday that the estate of the late Anna Eno would be sold at auction next month is declared, at the office of the Eno estate, No. 111 Broadway, to be unwarranted. It is said also that in the published list of the properties are many parcels never owned by Mrs. Eno. The six executors have not even decided that a sale of the estate may be made.

## La Grippe?

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## MAKE CUBA FREE; NO SYNDICATE RULE

These Are the Watchwords  
of the Island's Friends  
in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Indefinite prolongation of American military government in Cuba will arouse active hostility in Congress. Keen attention is given now to every move of the Administration in Cuba. Should the President fail to show in the near future that it is his intention to make Cuba soon a free and independent republic, there may be an attempt through Congressional action to hasten the return of the American troops from the island and the surrender of its government to the people who have fought thirty years for freedom.

The friends of Cuba in Congress are watchful, because they believe secret plans on the part of syndicates and speculators are afoot to force annexation before the people of the island have tasted the sweets of self-government. They are also fearful of the corruption which military dictatorship breeds, and they are preparing to fight any scheme which may have for its object delaying unnecessarily the establishment of a government by the Cubans.

The trend of opinion in both houses is shown in the following interviews:

Representative Norton, of Ohio—"I never the Cubans are to be fit for self-government they are fitted for it now. Self-government should be established and our troops removed within three months. Military domination breeds corruption, such as has already been started in Cuba through the machinations of speculators. A carpet bag government should be avoided by the expeditious evacuation of American troops."

Representative Richardson, of Tennessee—"I think the American army ought to be able to evacuate Cuba in about four months, when a stable government should be in operation. This government, however, should see to it that the new organization is perfect."

Representative Shafroth, of Colorado—"A month or two should be sufficient time in which to establish provisional government by the Cubans. When that is accomplished the American soldiers should be withdrawn."

Senator Money, of Mississippi—"The Cuban people will set up a government of high intelligence. Six weeks from now and the new machinery ought to be in operation. Then the American franchise will cease. They ought not to be granted while our military is in control."

Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee—"Three or four months should be ample time in which to set up a stable government in Cuba. But our troops will have to remain there until this period arrives, whether it be three months or longer."

Representative Bland, of Missouri—"It should require only a few months for the establishment of the Cuban Government. Then the United States forces should be brought home and the Cubans left to run their Government in their own way."

Representative Simpson, of Kansas—"The most back of this Administration is trying to create a sentiment against the Cuban and compel annexation. A few months should be ample time to establish home government. The sooner our army is withdrawn the better."

Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania—"I am not in favor of holding our troops in Cuba after a home rule government is erected by Cubans. This should come to pass within six months."

Senator Harris, of Kansas—"I see no reason why American military occupation of Cuba should be long maintained. Certainly it should not require longer than two months for the Cuban Civil Government to be firmly established."

Representative Lewis, of Washington—"The American soldier should remain in Cuba no longer than it is necessary for order and order and government to be established. It certainly should be accomplished within a year."

Senator Sullivan, of Mississippi—"Twelve months, in my judgment, will be required for United States military occupation of Cuba before such a government as we intend that island to have can be established."

Representative Berry, of Kentucky—"My judgment is that a year will elapse before the last vestige of American soldier can be withdrawn from Cuba. The process of forming a stable government will be necessarily slow."

### MARINES TO BE ASSIGNED TO COLONIAL STATIONS.

Detachment of 121 Already Ordered to  
Duty on the Yosemite at  
Guam.

Washington, Jan. 6.—It is proposed to use the marines on colonial stations, and as a step in this direction orders have been issued assigning 121 men of the corps to duty at Guam. They will go out under a captain and will be quartered probably on the Yosemite or on some other ship which is detailed for that purpose.

The Yosemite will be delayed at the Norfolk Navy Yard for a month or more while a deck house is placed in position for the accommodation of the officers who must use the ship as quarters. There is a proposition now before the House Naval Affairs Committee to increase the marine branch and make it a commandant, now a Colonel, a Brigadier-General.

### MUST KEEP CAMPS CLEAN.

Alger Orders Weekly and Monthly Inspections of Them.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Profiting by the experiences of the war, Secretary Alger has issued stringent regulations for the sanitary inspection each Saturday of all military camps, including regimental, brigade and division hospitals.

A special medical inspection also on the last Saturday of each month is ordered. Similar inspections will be made on the last day of each month of all military posts and general hospitals.

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## 69TH PROTESTS AVAIL NOTHING.

General Corbin Says There  
Is No Camp for Them  
Near New York.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The War Department will not change its order that the Sixty-ninth New York be mustered out and disbanded at Huntsville, instead of being allowed to return as a regiment to New York.

The protests of the soldiers and officers against such treatment, after their long waiting for active service, were conveyed to Adjutant-General Corbin to-day by the Journal. General Corbin said:

"It ought to be manifest that the action of the War Department is in the interest of the regiment. In the first place, the department has no camp in which to place this regiment in or near New York. It would be greatly to the hardship of the men if they were sent home as a regiment and encamped, for instance, at Hempstead or Montauk Point."

The officers and men themselves will see that the muster-out at Huntsville is in their interest. Each man will receive travel pay and rations to his home, instead of the Government paying the amount for the transportation of the whole regiment, and, besides, each man will be able to do just what he pleases and go where he will after the muster-out. I understand that the House has passed a bill giving the volunteers two months' furlough."

"The action of the Government in this matter of mustering out this regiment will or will not go home in a body after their muster-out."

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A dozen similarly slight causes of fashions are told of in this week's issue of

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